### Vol. XXVIII .... No. 8,609.

### WASHINGTON.

CONGRATULATORY VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT—THE ELECTION TO BE MADE UNANI-MOUS—CONGRESS—REGULATION OF SUF-FRAGE IN THE SOUTH-GOV. BAKER-MR. DEFREES-THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL-MRS. FALES-DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868. This afternoon a committee, consisting of delegates from the Sailors' and Soldiers' Republican Committee, officers of "Boys in Blue," the President of the Central Grant Club, and the Mayor of Washington, together with the Aldermen and other prominent citizens, called upon Gen. Grant by appointment. The object of this visit is set forth in the Mayor's

"GEN. GRANT: In behalf of the citizens and the Repub "GEN. GRANT: In behalf of the citizens and the Republican organizations of this city, we have called to tender our hearty congratulations on the rekult of the recent election, and to make known to you their wishes, that they may be permitted to attest their feeling of happiness and joy by a proper public demonstration, welcoming you seathe President-elect to the capital of the nation, as they were deprived of that pleasure on your arrival here by a sort of flank movement by which you stole a march upon eur people. All indulge the hope that you will now secede to their request, and name the time and place that will be most agreeable to you for such demanstration.

Gen. Grant responded as follows:

Gen. Grant responded as follows: "I am glad to meet you all and receive your congratu stration. I live in this city and like to avoid demonstra tions here as elsewhere, and with my consent there can not be any. I am always ready to meet such gentlemen se may call upon me at my office or house, any time, without public display or demonstration. This would be much more agreeable to me, and I hope it will be agreea-

The Mayor replied: "We shall certainly study

your pleasure in the matter." Gen. Grant then said: "I am not unmindful of the feeling intended to be displayed by a public demon stration, and you must take all this for granted.

A few moments were passed in conversation, and then the Committee withdrew, each member of it taking Gen. Grant by the hand. There is much disappointment at the refusal of Gen. Grant to accept of a public demonstration, as the preliminary arrangements had been made for a grand display. Gen. Grant was at his office, to-day, from 9 o'clock until 8 e'clock, and received troops of visitors, among whom were Speaker Colfax, Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, Judge-Advocate General Holt, Gens. Emory, Shiras, Hardie, Pelonze, and Sutter, the last-named of Cali

Several Democratic politicians from the South, recognizing the fact that a true Democrat has been chosen to the Presidency, have agreed to recommend that the Electors of the States which have given Democratic majorities, shall cast their votes for Grant and Colfax, and make their election unanimous. With this view, letters, of which the following is a transcript, have been sent to A. H. Stephens of Georgia, Gov. Stephenson of Kentucky, Gens. Gordon and Preston, Robert Tyler, C. C. Clay, and

purpose he may entertain toward the conservative semi-ment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Sey-mour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would at least produce a conciliatory impression.

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Post a journal which may be said to speak for many Demecrats outside Massachusetts, telegraphs as follows ecrats outside Massachusetts, telegraphs as follows:
Prominent Southern gentlemen now here expressentire
exitsfaction with the election of Grant. A leading member of the Mobile bar said to-day that Seymour's election
would have been unfortunate for the South as he would
have been unable to render them any assistance, while
defeat would only have exasperated the Radical Congress and rendered their legislation more tyrannical than
before. With Congress as at present composed, a Democratic President would have been but a man of straw in
the White House. The power will pass from the Capitol
to the other end of the Avenue, with Gen. Grant scated
in the Executive Chair. Such are the speculations of
many Conservative Southern men now in this city.
On the reassembling of the members of the House

On the reassembling of the members of the House to-day, Mr. Colfax was surrounded by gentlemen who congratulated him, not only upon his election to the second place in the National Government, but upon his approaching nuptials. The six Congressmen who appeared in their seats in the Representatives' Hall to-day, were not disposed to waste time in the Capitol, and their deliberations, therefore, were completed within three minutes of the time when the Speaker called the House to order. In the Senate Chamber, also, the number of members was precisely six, and the proceedings were alike brief and barren of interest.

One of the first measures that will be introduced

into Congress on its assembling in December, will be a constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of Suffrage throughout the United States. A bill will go through without a doubt, and the Legis latures of two-thirds of the States being Republican. the amendment will be ratified, and the question of Suffrage settled forever. A prominent member of Congress who attended the session to-day has already prepared such an amendment in the shape of a bill, which he will introduce on the first day of the session. Another member has prepared a bill which he will introduce early in the session authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a small currency bond bearing 3.65 per cent interest and convertable into greenbacks at the Treasury of the United States. Such a bond, if it were now in existence, it is claimed would be the very thing to relieve the present stringency in the

It is said that certain Democratic members intend to introduce a bill for the restoration of the full privileges of the Presidency to Gen. Grant, and it is believed that the Republicans will anticipate them. and that an act will pass in December, to take effect from the fourth of March, which will give the new President the full privileges of his office.

The Temperance associations of this District will arge Congress to enact a prohibitory law for the District. Of course they don't expect Andrew Johnson to approve any law abridging the privileges of

The Universal Franchise Association met here last night, to renew the campaign in favor of Universal Suffrage at the coming session of Congress. Several gentlemen, white and colored, delivered speeches and women also participated in the proceedings.

The usual Tuesday meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, all the members being present. Frank P. Blair, sr., called on the President, and had a long

A telegram from Indianapolis, from a trustworthy

source, to-day, says that Gov. Baker has written a letter in which he declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Indiana, to succeed Mr. Hendricks. He says that the people have elected him Governor of the State, and he therefore proposes to obey the verdict of the people, and serve out the

Judge Noah was appointed and confirmed to-day as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee. Judge Saffold was confirmed for Supervisor for Geor gis and Alabama. Both are Republicans. The Dyer Court of Inquiry assembled to-day in the

old court-martial room, near Willard's, present Gens. Thomas, Hancock, Terry, Holt, and Dyer, and D. D. Field, counsel for the accused. Judge Holt submitted the report of the select committee to the Senate on Gen. Dyer's administration, with the accompanying documents. As these papers are voluminous and intricate, embracing much scientific matter relating to ordnance, in order to give the members time to examine them, the Court adjourned until Friday. Permission was granted to the persons who suggested this investigation before Congress, to be represented before this Court by counsel, who would aid the Judge Advocate. These persons are extensive manufacturers of arms in Pennsylvania and Ohio-Horatic Ames, Clifford Arrick, and others.

The project for an air line railroad between Washington and New-York is again discussed with earn-

estness by many leading officers of the Government and prominent business gentlemen in this and other cities. A call has been published for a meeting in this city on the 12th inst., signed by Mayor Bowen, J. D. Defrees, Judge Carter, W. S. Huntington, Moses Kelley, S. P. Brown, R. T. Merrick, and others. It is proposed to unite with the Virginia Central Rail road and form a direct connection with Cincinnati

and other important cities of the West. The Young Men's Seymour and Blair Club was reorganized this evening, under the name of the Naional Democratic Club, the members intending to make it a permanent organization.

Mrs. Almira L. Fales, whose services in the hospitals during the war many a soldier will remember

with gratitude, was buried to-day. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, contem plates a still further reduction in the expenses of his department. Some months ago the naval squadrons were reduced by putting out of commission six or eight vessels. The Secretary intends to still further economize by replacing some of our large steamers in foreign waters with sailing vessels.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Secre tary of the Navy for this year has been completed and is in the hands of the printer. The report proper is very brief but the accompanying documents em brace full reports from the various naval squadrons, of their doings during the year,

The annual report of the Director of the Mint, con taining all the statistics of the year relating to coinage, with much information relating to mining and the precious metals, has been received at the Treas

Ben. Field of New-York was here to-day The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The number of patients under treatment June 30, 1867, was 2-9; during the year ending June 30, 1869, there were 152 during the year ending June 30, 1869, there were 152 admissions, which was 43 in excess of the previous year. The admissions from civil life were \$2, an increase of 33 in number, or of 67 per cent on those received the previous year. The Discharges and Deaths in course of the year were 163. Of these, 63 were restored to reason, 8 were improved, 5 were unimproved, and 27 died. The recoveries were 41 per cent of the admissions, 61 per cent of the discharges and of the admissions, 61 per cent of the discharges and deaths, and 83 per cent of the discharges alone. The deaths were 64 per cent of the whole number of cases under treatment, and 35 per cent of the dis-charges including deaths. The number of patients remaining under treatment is 344. This is only six less than the maximum number which the present buildings will accommodate. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide means for extending the wards of the hospital. The expendi-tures on account of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 188, amounted to \$114,035 81. The Board of Visitors recommend the appropriation of

mechanics, who are painting, regilding, putting down carpets, and varnishing the furniture, while the workmen of the Ames Foundery at Chicopee are

the workmen of the Ames Foundery at Chicopee are erecting the bronze doors cast at that establishment for the main entrance to the Senate Chamber.

Appointments have been made as follows:
Gaugers—Amos B. Cole, Second District of Ohio; C. Stewarf, Fifth District of Maryland; Lafayette Chappand Henry A. Buddington, Ninth District of Michigan; George Vonhausen, Ninth District of Ohio; Joseph Harden, John W. Lewis, Edward Hilph, Mills P. Lewis, and Robert Cochran, Fourth District of Ohio; Joseph Harden, John W. Lewis, Edward Hilph, Mills P. Lewis, and Robert Cochran, Fourth District of Michigan; Robert McChesney, Third District of Missouri. Storekeepers—William Patterson, Sixth District of Massachusetts; Henry W. Wilson, First District of Pennsylvania; C. J. Queen and H. P. Whitney, First District of Illinois: Frank E. Brown, Fourth District of Kansachusetts; Thomas Soutsee, Eighth District of Kentucky; John A. Gill, Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; Jno. P. Iglehart, Fifth District of Maryland.

#### XLIH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1868.

The Senate met at noon, Messrs. Wade, Corident pro tem. having called the Senators to order, the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Gray, offered prayer, and Mr. McDonaid, the Chief Clerk, read the concurrent resolu-tions of September 21. The President then said: "In ac-cordance with the resolution which has just been read, unless it be otherwise ordered by the Senate, the Chair will declare the Senate adjourned until the first Monday in December." No objection was made, and the President

Messrs, Colfax of Indiana, Kelly and O'Neil soil of Illinois, were the only members in the chamber this morning at the opening of the House. The Hon. O. this morning at the opening of the House. The Hon. O. J. Dickey, successor of Thaddeus Stevens, was present, but did not qualify. The Rev. Dr. Roynton delivered the prayer. The Speaker then said: "The recess having expired, the House resumes its session. If there be no objection, the reading of the journal of the last session will be dispensed with." The Clerk, Mr. McPherson, by direction of the Speaker, read the concurrent resolutions of Congress under which this adjourned session was held, and as the House did not now order otherwise, the Speakers of that the adjournment, would now be without day. r said that the adjournment would now be without day e next session beginning by law on the first Monday of seember. On motion of Mr. Kelly the House adjourned

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- The Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in Baltimore this afternoon. He is the guest of a private citizen. To night a large number of our best citizens of both sexes called on him, but no public demonstration was attempted. Mr. Colfax de-parts to-morrow morning.

### GEN. GRANT AT GALENA.

A MAGNIFICENT OVATION-SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

A dispatch from Galena, dated the 4th, says "This has been the proudest evening in all the history of Galena. The city, heretofore Democratic, yesterday gave a majority for her distinguished citizen, Gen. U. S Grant, for President of the United States. The county gave him a targer majority by 400 than it gave to Mr Lincoln in 1864. This magnificent result, together with the triumphant election of Gen. Grant, was cele brated here this evening by a grand torchlight proces sion, bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. The Galena Tanners, with two bands of music, and a procession of citizens numbering several thousand, marched to the residence of Gen. Grant, in front of which a splendid display of fireworks was sent up, after which three cheers were given for the President elect. In response to repeated calls, the General stepped out upon the piazza and addressed the multitude as follows:

the piazza and addressed the multitude as follows:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GALENA: I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has now been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fatien to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years. I suppose it is no egoism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as and perhaps more than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good-by, as I leave here to-morrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pligninage to a place where I have enjoyed myself so much as I have here during the past few months."

At the conclusion of this first speech of the President At the conclusion of this are, specially cheers for Gen. Grant, after which they proceeded to the residence of the Mon. E. B. Washburne, who has just been reclected to Congress, for his ninth term, by an overwelling majority. After three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Washburne he was loudly called for, and responded by tendering his heartfelt and grateful thanks to his old neighbors and friends for the magnificent demonstration before him, and for the opportunity of mingling his congratulations with theirs at the spieudid victory which had yesterday been achieved by the loyal people of the country in the election of one of our own citizens to the highest office in the gift of a confiding people, and to the grandest position in the world. Great appliance.) The election of Gen. Grant means that the country shall have peace; that the people shall have an honest and economical administration of the Government; that the flag shall be everywhere respected, the rights and climes, shall be protected and vindicated throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Choers.] All good people-must rejonce in a result so anspirious, and which bears peace, happiness, and prosperity to a great nation, and which challenges the profoundest interest of all the lovers of liberty and good government throughout the world.

Mr. Washburne then alluded to the returns somewhat slect the crowd gave nine deafening cheers for Gen

Washburne then alluded to the returns somewhat He again extended his beartfelt thanks to his con-uents, heighbors, and friends, who had nine times orted him for Congress, with a devotion, zent, and unat nety which aroused emotions in his heart which no lar

mitty which are see enough as guage could express.

When Mr. Washburne had concluded, the Hon. W. B. Allison, just reflected to Congress from the 111d District of Iowa, made a rousing speech, after which the crowd The demonstration of the evening was the grandest ever witnessed in Galena. The illuminations of private residences were magnificent. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

### EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN-THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Times has an editorial article, giving the basis of settlement and the present status of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. A mixed commission, consisting of two members from each nation, will be appointed to adjudge all questions arising since 1853 the date of the last commission. England's reponsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration. If the decision is in favor of America, the Commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan ousiness will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration. There is the highest reason to believe that the statement of the Convention made for the settlement of the Alabama claims, published in The Times this morning, is incorrect. The fourth article of the Convention, to which The Times particularly refers, reads in fact as follows: "The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the Alabama claims; but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbitrator in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an unanimous decision upon the same." This opens every question involved in those claims, whether that of the right of the English Government to acknowledge the South as belligerent, or any other. The Times speaks of distinguished publicists whose judgments will aid the King of Prussia. These are, doubtless, Gessnier, and Heffter, both leading writers on international law, and engaged in the Berlin administrations (the former in the Foreign office) who have since the war advocated the American views of pending questions. They concurred at the time in pronouncing the seizure of Mason and Slidell justifiable, and denounce the selfishness of British principles of neutrality.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM MR. JOHNSON. The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet a Guildhall last night. Among the guests present were the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister. In the course of his reply to a toast. Mr. Johnson said: " I have been greatly criticised for the manner in which I have received and offered civilities while in this country; but such strictures on my conduct have not affected the negotiations which are in progress. However disaffected people here or at home may be, they will find that there is no ground for such a feeling. The questions at issue between my Govern ment and that of Her Majesty are now settled with out touching the honor of either nation. If diplomatic negotiations in the future are carried on in the same spirit, war between England and the United States will be impossible." Mr. Disraeli made an able speech. Alluding to the subject introduced by Mr. Johnson, he said: "The removal of our difficulties with the United States gives good ground for hope that no future misception may occur." He reviewed the state of affairs in Europe, and admitted that the superficial aspect was threatening, but declared that "the Ministry ould see no apparent pretext for the outbreak of

The Marquis of Hastings died to-day, aged 26

### SPAIN.

TREATIES OF PEACE WITH CHILI AND PERU. Madrid, Nov. 10 .- The Correspondencia says there s reason to expect that the Spanish Government will at an early day conclude treaties of peace with Chili and Peru. It attributes the happy result to the mediation of the United States, and to the sympathy aroused in Spain in consequence of the desolation of

### TURKEY.

BRIGANDAGE-REVIEW OF TROOPS-AN ENG-LISH CHURCH-ROAMANIA. PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—The most exciting thing we have just now is brigandage. Some months ago Lefter was killed, and everybody said we shall have safety awhile. Then sprang up the band of Manote. Five of them were soon nabbed, sent to Constanticople, tried, condemned to death, and last week they were sent away to be executed-one at Madonia, one at Ghemlek, three at Broosa. One died on the way and the rest were hung. But now another band has started up and is operating near Nicomedia. One Turkish and one Armenian Tcherbodgie has been carried off by them and redeemed, and many have paid contributions to insure themselves. Hyou have money, the best way to do is to treat with the chief brigand for immunity at so much, say £50 or £100 a year. This Nicomedia band has been driven away, but the Turks will go to sleep and the band will turn

up somewhere else.

Last Saturday there was a grand review at which the little son of the Sultan commanded. The troops really made a fine appearance. They were so variously reported, at 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 men, that I

really made a fine appearance. They were so variously reported, at 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 men, that I should take the mean as near the truth.

Roumania gives Turkey a thorn in the side. She foments and forms bands to pass over into Bulgaria and raise the people. It is all through Russian intrigue. Turkey is taking more energetic measures to stop this, and has demanded the consent of the "signature payers."

signatory powers."
The Memorial Church, a little Gothic edifice cost The Memorial Church, a little Golhic edifice cost-ing the enormous sum of £22,000, was consecrated to-day by the Bishop of Gibraltar and other English elergy. The Bishop gave some side hits at Mission-aries, and praised and blessed the Oriental churches.

## THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

MR. RUGHES AND THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH. Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., on the 28th sued the following address to the Liberal electors of Lambeth: "I have already taken leave of my commit-Lambeth: "I have already taken leave of my committee and of the most active of my personal friends in the borough, and it only remains for me now to thank the great body of my friends for their support at the last election, and their promises of a renewal of that support had I continued in the field. With respect to the runours current in the borough as to the causes of my retirement, I can only repeat what I have already publicly stated, that I left because I saw gathering a serious Conservative opposition, in the face of which our party was dangerously divided. Under these circumstances, it seemed to me to be the duty of any one of the Liberal candidates who might have the offer of an opening elsewhere to accept it. This I have done for the purpose of uniting our party in Lambeth, and have therefore I hope a right to impress upon every Liberal in the borough the origin to impress upon every Liberal in the borough the origin is serious, and believelthat the Conservative candidate has an excellent chance of success if more than two Liberals go to the poil. I learn with the deepest regret that a portion of my friends decline at present to support Messrs. M'Arthur and Lawrence. If a Conservative were to obtain my seat in Lambeth through the apathy of my former supporters, I should feel that both I and the borough had been disgraced. The above-named candidates hold views identical with mine as to the great questions upon which the present battle is to be fought, and in some minor points are even more in accord than I am with the majority of the advanced Liberal party. I venture, therefore' to make this appeal to all of you who are my friends, on personal no less than on public ground, to keep the Liberal party undivided, and to give your active support to the only two candidates who can now best the Conservative, viz., Messrs, M'Arthur and Lawrence. I once again thank you for the honer you did me in 1865, and for your present good will, and with hearty wishes that Lambeth may always remain in the frout rank of Lib tee and of the most active of my personal friends in the

the contested elections are pretty equally divided between the two parties, it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone is sure to obtain a majority of 100, at least, in the next House of Commons. I am, &c., GEORGE J. ALLEN. Warwick, Oct. 28.

THE INCREASE OF VOTERS.

On the 28th, Mr. George Tamplin, the returning officer for the borough of Marylebone, issued the new register of voters, upon which the forthcoming election will take place. The number of electors on the old register was 23,000, and the gross number on the new register, including the lodger franchise, is 35,575, being an increase of 12,575.

#### ALLEGED FENIAN OUTRAGE

The correspondent of The Post, writing on the 28th from Dublin, says that another Fenian outrage 23th. Shortly after nightfall a man presented himself at the residence of Mr. William Wigmore, at Eallyvoduck, about two miles from Midleton, and knecked for admission. On being asked his business, he said that he had a letter for Mr. Wigmore which he had been commissioned to deliver to that gentleman personally. No suspicion of outrage being entertained, the hall door was opened by Mr. Wigmore. A party of men who had been lying concealed outside at once rushed into the hall, and one of them, in a peremptory tone, bade Mr. Wigmore surrender whatever firearms he had in the house. Seeing that it was useless to offer resistance to so numerous a party—some of whom appeared to be armed—Mr. Wigmore gave up three shot guns and one or two pistols. The party then left the house, warning Mr. Wigmore and his servant not to attempt to follow or observe them. On Monday morning Mr. Wigmore communicated with the police in Midleton, and a party of constables proceeded to make inquiries and scarches in the neighborhood of Ballyvoduck, but no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has yet been obtained. 25th. Shortly after nightfall a man presented himself at the residence of Mr. William Wigmore, at Ballyvoduck.

### BARON BEUST'S WAR SPEECH.

Baron Beust's speech, says The Daily News of the 29th, urging the necessity of maintaining the Aus trian army on a war footing of 800,000, seems to have been regarded as an unfavorable symptom in Paris, as the Bourse is said to have been so depressed by it yester-day that Reutes closed 45c, lower than on the previous day.

day that Reutes closed 45c, lower than on the previous day.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Our Paris correspondent, writing last right, says: 'The discourse attributed to Baron Beust has, of course, created a profound sensation here, although it is possible that the Minister may have resorted to the expedient of alarming the commission on the army to get it to approve of his plans. It is asserted here that ever since Sadowa Napoleon III, has been asking, "When I When I?" and that Austria has been asking, "When I When I?" and that Austria has heen said, was in hopes of engaging France in a war, and remaining quietly at home. France, however, has waited patiently, and Austria has been outmaneuvered and forced into readiness. The Journal de Paris begs us to pay no attention to words, but merely to regard acts; the writer declares that France and Austria are not in a situation to go to war. When the Havas Company received the telegraphic account of Baron Beust's speech, they sent it to

go to war. When the Havas Company received the telegraphic account of Baron Beust's speech, they sent it to the Foreign Office, which suggested the addition, "We leave the responsibility of the words attributed to Baron Benst to the New Free Press of Vienna."

The Moniteur, in its bulletin of the 28th, referring to the discussion of the Army bill in Austria, says:

"The number of socioe men is perfectly in accordance with the number of inhabitants of Austria and with the general state of affairs in Europe. The thoroughly peaceful intentions of the Austrian Government, and the entirely satisfactory state of political affairs resulting from the mutual good feelings and relations of the powers cannot fall to give to the discussion on the Austrian Army bill shortly to be held, a purely technical character. Everything calculated to spread aneasiness will therefore be discarded from the discussion, as the public mind is at the present moment quite made up that all the requisite conditions exist in Europe to insure peace and tranquillity."

#### THE SPANISH REVOLUTION. A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME

Senor Orense has published a Republican programme, dated Valencia, October 20. The following

1. Ferm of Government—Democratic Federal Republic.
2. Legislative Power—A single Chamber, elected anunally by universal suffrage.
3. Executive Power—A President, nominated by the Chamber without limitation of time, but removable at the pleasure of the Chamber.

the pleasure of the Chamber.

4. Judicial Power—Appointment of judges, to be wholly independent of the legislative and executive 5. The Central or National Government to manage the

5. The Central or National Government to manage the army and navy, the code external, and diplomatic affairs; statistics; the custom-house, while it lasts; post-office and telegraphs; disputes between provinces; unity of money, weights, and measures; extinction of the public debt (the money to be provided from the sale of the royal patrimony, national property, and mines); railways on a large scale.

Fraceipal objects of the Government:

6. The escurity to every citizen of his individual and primordial rights, which are as following; Personal liberty, property, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, right of meeting.

7. The penalty of death, slavery, imprisonment, monopolies of the sale of salt and tobacco, taxes on consumption, &c., are to be abolished.

8. Customs, prisons, and judicial processes to be immediately reformed.

9. Domicile and private correspondence to be inviolable.

10. Education, choice of professions and employments, sanks and institutions, to be free.

11. The provincial deputations, alcaldes, municipal ouncils, and magistrates, to be elected by universal suf-

conneils, and magistrates, to be elected by universal suf-frage; their meetings to be open, and a report of the proceedings be published. These bodies to decide upon all questions which do not come under the control of the Central Government.

12. Revenue to be raised by one tax, direct and general.

13. The spanish possessions abroad to enjoy the same rights as the mother country.

14. The post-office, telegraphic, and other services to be paid for out of the profits they produce, and taxation to be reduced in proportion as these profits increase.

15. The Civil Guard alone shall act as police. The army to be for the national defense, and a volunteer force to be proposed for the preservation of internal order. Spain

proposed for the preservation of internal order. Spain renounces wars of conquest, and will make war only when its independence is menaced. its independence is menaced.

A ROYALIST PLOT.

The Independence Belge says: "The presence of Mar
shals Concha and Pezuela, of Gens. Calonge, San-Ronan

sayair.

engaged in preparing the way for exciting a civil war in spain. All the partisans of the fallen monarch have agreed to meet in France to take measures for this pur-THE ENGLISH AND PRESCH NOTES OF RECOGNITION. The Times correspondent, writing on the 26th from Ma

drid, says the members of the Provisional Government here have observed, not without surprise, that while the French note is concluded in the warmest, most expansive, and sympathetic terms, a certain tone of coldness and reserve runs through the English communication, thus disappointing the expectations which had been hitherto entertained as to the respective disposition of the two Governments. Possibly Spaniards are little inclined to make allowance for the positive and straightforward style of the British Foreign Office. Possibly the French Minister best knew how to deal in those airy nothings which lend themselves to whatever construction it may suit men of different temperament to put upon them. Possibly, also, the two documents suffered some slight modification in going through the organs which transmitted them. There is not a little in the more tone and manner of diplomatic address. Most assuredly, hitte or no importance should be attached to such matters. If I at all allude to them it is because I know such is the impression wrought by them on Spanish susceptibility. There can be no doubt that England was as far from wishing to convey a sense of her dissatisfaction at the change that has been brought about in Spain as France could be.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN SPAIN. French note is couched in the warmest, most expansive

BRITISH PROPERTY IN SPAIN. The Times correspondent, writing on the 26th from Madrid, after giving a letter from his correspondent at Cadiz, in depreciation of Spanish energy and enterprize, says by way of illustration of his views respecting the probable invasion of Spain by foreign industry, my friend supplies me with statistical information on the amount of British property at present invested in Andalusia. The sherry trade dates no further back than the period following upon the close of the War of Independence in 1808; but about 25 years ago this branch of commerce rapidly assumed greatly increased proportions, "and now a vast amount of British property is accumulated in this district, and is represented by various stocks of wines of various qualities, vineyards, agricultural and pastoral farms, and also by mining investments, in addition, of course, to the capital employed in the English commercial houses engaged in general trade and in shipowning. In Jerez de la Frontera alone, for instance, there are about twelve English houses, whose property in wine and land are estimated by my friend at £2,230,000. In one house alone the English portion of capital amounts to at least £600,000; that of another house exceeds £1,100,000. The Spaniards generally value the British property at Jerez at £4,000,000. The British property at Fort St. Mary's represents a sum of £453,000; at Seville, £160,000. In the mining districts near Cordova about £480,000. British capital is invested in the Huelva districts, £380,000 in Cadiz and other towns; general trade and shipowning, £350,000. My friend thus sums up all the British property in Andalusia at a value of at least £5,103,000. in depreciation of Spanish energy and enterprize, says by

### THE NEW MAP OF FRANCE. The new map of France, which has been so

M'Arthur and Lawrence. I once again thank you for the honor you did me in 1865, and for your present good will, honor you do not have the good will he for the your present good will, honor you present good will, honor you present good will, honor you present good will he for the your paper of the four that your contested easts in the Laboral, and you present good will be found that the majority of Mr. Gladstone is considerably greater than your correspondent represented. A careful analysis of the lists qublished in your paper of the 26th gives, in the case of the constituences in England and Whele, 150 uncontested seats to the Laboral, and you present good will be found that the majority of Mr. Gladstone is considerable the work of the your paper of the good will be found that the majority of Mr. Gladstone is considerable will be found that the majority of Mr. Gladstone is considerable will be found that the majority of Mr. Gladst

as,000,000, and Italy 22,000,000. France, with her unity and her 40,000,000 of inhabitants, including Algeria, has nothing to fear from anyone."

The Daily News of the 29th says:

The new map of France, about which there has been for some time so much speculation in Paris, has at length appeared there. Public expectation has been so aroused on the subject that on Tuesday morning a large crowd beseiged the shop where the map was to be published, under the expectation that it was then ready for delivery, and the Temps says that orders for more than a hundred thousand copies had been received two or three days ago. The publication did not, however, appear until yesterday.

quackery than the map was never put forth under the patronage of a crowned head. A Freachman who is looking over it with me while I write says: This production is below criticism—it is enfantillage (childishness). Of course the map itself tells nothing but what is already known, but it does not even tell that well or accurately. It is a hasty sketch, and replete with mistakes. The commentary, which must ere this be before you, and which is understood to proceed from the Emperor's pen, is so jejune and inconclusive as to suggest that the object of it must have been to provoke criticism, and to stimulate the public to say that the map is no argument for peace, but the contrary. This is precisely what the Gaulois, a paper on the best terms with Government, does this evening. In answer to the trivial boast that France, "with her unity, and her 40 millions of subjects, including Algerians, has nothing to fear from anybody," the Gaulois observes that the Arabs are a source of weakness rather than strength, and so far from being reliable auxiliaries for France in case of war, will always occupy a large force to keep them quiet. Then when the commentary says that France is in a better position in 1868 than in 1850, because instead of having on her frontiers a Germanic Confederation with a population of 80,000, she has a Germany split into three divisions, the Gaulois objects that this reasoning is specions merely. There was no unity for the purposes of action in the cumbrous Confederation, whereas Prussia, a vigorous military power, has enormously augmented her means of action. The reasoning would be very good if urged in the view of a campaign on the Rhine; but if the Empire does not look to that, but merely to stand on the defensive, it is incontestable that the destination of the Germanic Confederation has resulted in an accretion of the political power of Prussia, which is, in spite of all denials, a menace, or at least an obstacle, for us." This is probably precisely what the Emperor wishes the public to think and

in any library.

The Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazelle says, the celebrated map of France, which has been so much spoken of, made its appearance this morning, and was eagerly bought up. The map, or rather the three maps, represent the geographical and strategetical position of France in respect to neighboring States under the Restoration, the Government of July, and the Empire. The various countries assume different thits according to the changes which have been effected in their position. Thus Nice and Savoy, which were chestnut, like Piedmont, under the two first governments, take a French blue tint under the Empire; Austria, which was light brown when a member of the Confederation, is now pale green, and the Southern States have changed to mauve. The official explanation of the maps shows that France is in a much better position now than at any period since 1815, and points out that though Prussia has increased, the European equilibrium has not been destroyed to the detriment of France. Then follows the old story of the formidable character of the Confederation with its \$0,000,000 people. The document concludes with the statement that France, counting Algeria, has 40,000,000 inhabitants, and has no reason to fear any one. Why Algeria, which generally occupies the attention of 50,000 French troops, should be thrown into this enumeration is not easily explained. It retunds one of the ensign in the Guards who was said to have £30,000 a year in addition to his pay, which probably did not cover his restimental expenses. The Patrie thinks that the importance of these maps has been over-rated; but it does not point out that poor Louis XVIII. was in no way answerable for the epiorable condition in which he found France."

M. Emile Ollivier is about to publish a

AN IMPERIAL PAMPHLET.

M. Emile Ollivier is about to publish a pamphlet which will be prefaced with a letter from the Emperor, printed with His Majesty's consent. Some interesting explanations are looked for in this brochure.

# THE WEST INDIES.

MNESTY FOR INSURGENTS-THE REBELS HOLD-ING SEVERAL PLACES IN PUERTO PRINCIPE -REINFORCEMENTS EXPECTED FROM THE NITED STATES AND MEXICO.

HAVANA, Nov. 10 .- The Provisional Govern-HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Provisional Government of Spain has conferred on Count Balmaseda the full power to pardon all persons engaged in the present insurrections, except the leaders. The district jovernors of the island have been changed. The ebels are in possession of Remate, Mata, and one other towns in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe. The leader of the southern slope of the Island, about 40 alies inland. There is much fighting in the whole neighborhood, Government admits this in a published comment. miles inland. There is much fighting in the whole neighborhood. Government admits this in a published communication. Nothing has been recently heard from Coi. Loño. A Rebel commission here claim that they have plenty of money in New-York as well as war material. They also claim for the Rebels the rights of beiligerents. Several Mexicans are arriving and their movements are watched, as the whole party are suspected of unfriendly designs in Caba.

### GOV. HOFFMAN'S RESIDENCE.

ALBANY, Nov. 10 .- The Governor elect has selected the two buildings on the south-east corner of the Congress Hall block, for his residence the coming Winter.

THE COLE-HISCOCK MURDER TRIAL. ALBANY, Nov. 10 .- The second trial of Gen. Seorge W. Cole for the killing of L. Harris Hiscock, the alleged seducer of Cole's wife, is to be called to-morrow District Attorney Smith and Lyman Tremain will appear for the prosecution, and William J. Hadley, Amasa J.

THE "LANCASHIRE LASS" IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The application for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Drew of the Arch-st. Theater from producing the 'Lancashre Lass,' asked by Mr. Sinn of the Chestnut-st. Theater, was argued to-day. Judge Cadwallader said that as Mr. Sinn claims an adaptation, he is not entitled to an injunction except to restrain Mrs. Drew from using any portion of Mr. Sinn's work in this adaptation. The Judge therefore denied the notion for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Drew from using the play, but granted a limited injunction. As this was not demanded on behalf of Sinn, the case dropped.

FAILURE OF A NEW-BRUNSWICK BANK.

St. John, Nov. 10 .- A panie was occasioned here to-day by the reported failure of the Commercial Bank. The stock sold yesterday at \$16 for \$100 shares, and this morning the paper was generally rejected. At about moon the bank closed its doors. The other banks are de-liberating whether they will lend it assistance.

STATE BASE BALL CONVENTION ALBANY, Nov. 10.—A number of delegates from out-of-town Clubs arrived here to-night, to attend the Convention, including Messrs. Wilder, Jenkins, Kelly, Clendwick, Miller, Reeve, Havens, and others. The New-York Club delegates will arrive to-morrow morning. The President of the Convention is to be selected from the West.

CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES CONFERENCE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES WATERBURY, Nov. 10.—The General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut met in this city this afternoon, and was organized at 2 o'cleck, by the election of Dea. Sherwood-Sterling as Moderator. The afternoon was consumed in discussion by Prof. Thatcher of Yale College, the Hon. H. P. Haven, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. Bacon, Gen. William Williams, Prof. Doggett, and others. A sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. George H. Gould of Hartford. The Conference continues its session to morrow.

### MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The annual exhibition f mechanic arts of the Maryland Institute closed to-ight after a most successful season of four weeks. In the receipt and display of articles the fair has excelled. LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH

.... Thanksgiffing in Florida Nov. 26. ... A locomotive explosion at Duncanville, on Monday, killed Robert Patterson, the engineer, and Philip Davis, the fireman.

William Howe, a brakeman, was instantly

James St. Clair, one of the four Alton (III.) bank robbers, and murderer of the private man, was arrested at Kansas City on Friday.

### THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA-SWORN TESTIMONY OF A VICTIM.

A citizen of Augusta, Ga., writes as follows Linclose a copy of an affidavit made by a citizen of Lincoln County, which represents the state of affairs, not only in that county but in nearly every county in the State. Multitudes of Republicans, both white and colored, have been compelled to leave home. Some white men have not seen their families for nine months. If they dared to venture home they would not be alive ter days. Their property has been destroyed and taken with The murderers go; unmolested. No white or colored Re Columbia County a man was arrested by the Sheriff voting a Republican ticket. Another man was arrested for having furnished the tickets. The Sheriff swore that no Radical ticket should be voted in that county. Men are being murdered as though they were wild animals Certain cities have organized murderous companies. The employment, and starvation is threatened."

State of Georgia, Richmond County: Personally came before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, ex-officio, in said county, Humphrey Custus, of the County of Lincoln, in said State, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that on the night of the 20th of October last, at about the hour of 12 o'clock p. m., Jas.

WICH'S SEAT IN CONGRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10 .- A dispatch was received oner of Registration at Mason's Depot, Tipton County, eporting that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of a report that Gen. Smith, the defeated candi date for Congress, was coming there with a large body of testing the election. Dr. Leftwich asked for troops to preserve order. This morning a dispatch was received from principally from Fayette County, had arrived there. Apprehensions are felt for the security of the whites. Many possible to communicate by telegraph with that point, and it is believed that the operator has been driven away. Gen. Granger dispatched 50 men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry under three officers by special train to-night. THE FLORIDA EXECUTIVE COMPLICATIONS-

ASSAULT WITH A PISTOL-THE IMPEACH-MENT OF GOV. REED.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 10 .- Lieut.-Gov. Gleason and Secretary Alden occupy rooms in the City Hotel, opposite the Capitol. Yesterday afternoon, in the hotel, the Adjutant-General of the State demanded a paper from Secretary Alden, relative to his appointment as Adjutant, which Alden refused to deliver. The Adju-Justice Randail interfered and prevented bloodshed. To-day, on the complaint of Secretary Alden, the Adjutant-General was bound over in \$500 to keep the peace. Lieut.-Gov. Gleason's party assert that Gov. Reed caused the destruction of the arms that were recently thrown from the railroad to prevent them from being used to aid in his conviction, while the other side say that sment. J. C. Gibbs, a colored man, is Gov. Reed's Secretary of State. Mr. Gibbs was appointed in the first instance by Gov. Reed when he was forming his Cabinet, and was confirmed by the Senate, but was afterward set aside on account of a mistake in the name, and Alden was appointed. With the exception of the Secretary of State, Gov. Reed's Cabinet is unchanged. The impeachment case was presented to the Supremo Court to-day for its opinion.

## GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE-DISCRIMINATION

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10 .- Gov. Brownlow's message was read to the Senate to-day. After congratulating the country upon the election of Grant and Colfax, and the bountiful harvest which has rewarded the husbandmen, the Governor recommends of the six rathroads now in the hands of Receivers appointed by him on behalf of the State, that the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the State debt. He also recommends that no further aid be given to any railroads except three-which be mentions in his message - in which the State has large in-terests, and from which she would lose if aid should be demed them. He recommends that measures be adopted forthwith to wind up the Bank of Tennessee. In regard to the extension of the franchise, he suggests that discrimination should be exercised concerning those who were in rebellion; they are not all anke culpable for the past nor untrustworthy for the future. For those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the Rebellion, and who since its utter failure bave given evidence that they accept the result in good faith; that they are good citizens, quiet, and law-abiding; that hey have strictly observed their parole; that they will not use political power to proscribe and degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens, the franchise might safely and wisely rights of citizens, the franchise might safely and wisely be extended. The extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards and checks, that advantage may not be taken of its fiberality, to the danger and narm of the State. The other class, who still remain hostile to the Government, he thinks should remain disfranchised an intefluite period. The Governor also recommends an increase of the salaries of the Governor and the Judiciary, and makes various recommendations relative to improvements in hospitals, penitentiary, etc.

OV. SCOTT COMING NORTH-THE DEMOCRATS

GLAD THAT GRANT IS TO BE PRESIDENT. CHARLESTON, Nov. 9 .- Gov. Scott, accompanied by Gen. Sawyer and a deputation of prominent citlzens, started for New-York this morning. The Governor is much gratified at the quiet and order that marked the election throughout the State. After the announcement of the result a number of prominent Democrats, including Hampton, called in a body on Gov. Scott and declared their determination to accept cheerfully and abide by the decision of the people, to stand by the State Government in its acts, and to use all their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do likewise. They expressed their conviction that the future prosperity of the State depends upon a unanimous and hearty support of the Government. Ex-Gov. Orr has accepted and qualifled for the Judgeship under the new State Government, to which he was recently elected by the Reconstruction Legislature.

NEW ODD FELLOW'S HALL AND NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10 .- The Odd Fellows were out in a procession in strong force to-day, the occa-sion being the dedication of the new hall of their order. The display was fine, not withstanding the unpleasant

weather. An export bonded warehouse under the new revenue

aw has been established here. FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE ROAD.
RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—A contract was made to-day with a Philadelphia company to finish the Fred ericksburg and Gordensville Railroad. H. C. Wainright of Philadelphia is to be President of the road. Capt. E. H. Chandler, freight agent of the Fredericksburg East road, was found dead in his bed this evening.

## GENS. KILPATRICK AND FORREST.

Gen. E. W. Whitaker of Hartford writes the ollowing letter to Gen. H. R. Shackelford of New-Haven a reply to Forrest's letter to the latter, denying the truth of Gen. Kilpatrick's statements in his speech at New-Haven, and challenging Kilpatrick to mortal com-

bat:

Gen. H. R. Shackelford, New-Haven, Conn.

General: In reply to Forrest's recent letter to you, I am authorized by Gen, Kilpatrick to say that since officers of the United States army who were present at the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, the testimony of hundreds of witnesses there taken, and the report of the Congressional Committee which conducted that investigation, have not only confirmed his (Kilpatrick's statements on that subject, but have given additional and more shocking details of Forrest's inhuman conduct at Fort Pillow. Gen. Kilpatrick has nothing to communicate to either Forrest or Basil Duke, except to reflerate his demunications of Forrest's unparalleled attractives.

I am very repectfully, &c.,

E. W. WHITALERE.